

Arens takes office as defence minister

TEL AVIV (R) — New Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Arens took office Sunday after a low-key military ceremony outside the ministry in Tel Aviv. Mr. Arens faced the immediate task of replacing military intelligence chief Yehoshua Sagiv and front-line commander Amos Yaron, whose removal was recommended by Israel's inquiry into last year's Beirut massacre of Palestinians. He is also expected to play a crucial role in replacing Chief of Staff Rafael Eitan, who retires next month. Mr. Arens, 57, an aeronautics expert, takes over from Ariel Sharon, who resigned after an inquiry into the massacre said he bore indirect responsibility for it. Dressed in jacket with no tie, Mr. Arens quickly inspected a guard of honour representing all units of the military and then went to his office, flanked by Gen. Eitan and a deputy.

NEWS
IN
BRIEF

Volume 8 Number 2200

AMMAN, MONDAY FEBRUARY 28, 1983 — JUMADA AL AWWAL 16, 1403

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

Carrington holds talks in Damascus

DAMASCUS (R) — Former British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington met Syrian Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam here Sunday and discussed the current situation in the Middle East. Carrington reported. It gave no details. Lord Carrington, who arrived in Damascus Saturday on a two-day visit, resigned as foreign secretary at the start of the Falklands conflict with Argentina last year.

Somali minister arrives in Oman

MUSCAT (R) — Somalia's first vice-president and defence minister, Mohammad Ali Samatar, arrived Sunday on an official visit to Oman, the official Oman Press Agency said. Lt.-Gen. Samatar, who is touring the Gulf, has already visited Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Qatar.

Soviet grain crops reported damaged

MOSCOW (R) — Large areas of the winter grain crop in the Soviet Black Earth region were hit by disease last year and there is a danger that the same thing could happen this season, a Soviet newspaper reported Sunday. Although the report gave no details, it said a considerable part of the wheat harvest had been lost as a result and there was a strong likelihood of the same problem recurring this year. It said the equipment which treated seedlings was still inadequate and that in any case "it is impossible to resolve such problems within a year."

Pakistan to urge India not to develop nuclear weapons

ISLAMABAD (R) — Pakistan will continue to urge India not to develop nuclear weapons, though New Delhi has turned down its proposals for a treaty renouncing their use, Law Minister Shahidullah Pizzada said Sunday. "We shall continue to do all that is within our power to persuade India," he told the military government's civilian advisory council. He said the government was deeply concerned at reports in Pakistani newspapers that India was stockpiling arms-grade plutonium, adding that Pakistan's own nuclear programme was only for peaceful purposes.

Ishad urged to release detainees

YACCA (R) — Bangladeshi politicians and lawyers appealed to military ruler Hossain Mohammad Ershad Sunday to create a climate of understanding by freeing political leaders and students detained earlier this month. Anger and misunderstanding is still violating the atmosphere," Supreme Court Bar Association President Serajul Haque said in a statement. He was dismayed, he said, that political leaders and prominent lawyers were being arrested despite what he called "a modulatory gesture" by Lt.-Gen. Ershad. The general said in a national broadcast last week that he proposed starting a dialogue with politicians and important community leaders on the country's political future.

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Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جورдан تايمز جريدة سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الرأي"

Jeff in 15

Israel to try Village League head

TEL AVIV (R) — The head of an Israeli-backed Village League in the occupied West Bank is to be brought to trial accused of harassing and beating political opponents, police said Sunday. A police spokesman said Jamil Al Katib, who heads the Ramallah area league, will be charged with illegal action against six residents of Bidu and Katana villages. The spokesman said Arab villagers had complained of mistreatment by Village League activists, some of whom were armed by the Israeli army for self-protection. The leagues have been encouraged by Israel as an alternative political force to the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), which is supported by the Arab population in the occupied territories.

Wazzan hopes for early agreement

Habib shifts pullout talks to Israel

BEIRUT (R) — U.S. special Middle East envoy Philip Habib left Sunday for Israel after two days of intensive talks with Lebanese leaders aimed at speeding up talks on an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon, state-run Beirut Radio said.

Official sources said Mr. Habib was carrying a comprehensive memo on progress to date on talks which Lebanon, Israel and the U.S. have been holding twice a week since the end of December.

Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) have indicated they would pull their remaining forces out of Lebanon once Israel, which invaded the country last June, withdrew.

Lebanese government sources said there had been some Israeli flexibility over security arrangements in South Lebanon, adding they felt obstacles on this issue could be overcome.

They said the main difficulty was the border issue, with Israel insisting on opening the border before it withdrew, but Lebanon preferring not to negotiate on the issue before an Israeli pull-out.

Details of those subjects on which Israel and Lebanon were completely deadlocked.

In recent days, Mr. Habib has clearly been trying to inject fresh momentum into the talks by seeking finalisation of points on which Lebanon and Israel are virtually agreed.

Wazzan optimistic

Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq Wazzan said in an interview with the Beirut English-language weekly Monday Morning that the latest U.S. efforts were "characterised by new energy and vitality."

He was quoted as saying there was "now a reasonable chance of achieving the beginning of Israeli withdrawals."

According to Lebanese and Israeli sources, the two sides are closest to agreement on ending the state of war which has technically existed between them since Israel's creation in 1948.

But a major bone of contention has been Israel's demand that it maintain observation posts in South Lebanon. Lebanon says such posts would violate Lebanese sovereignty.

Even more difficult for Lebanon is Israel's insistence on open-

Israel says powerful Soviet missiles installed in Syria

TEL AVIV (R) — The Soviet Union has completed installation in Syria of four batteries of SAM-5 missiles, the first time the anti-aircraft weapons have been deployed outside Europe, Israeli military sources said Sunday.

They said the missiles posed a direct threat to Israel's airborne

Brzezinski urges Washington to take new peace initiative

BEIRUT (R) — Former U.S. National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski said in an interview published Sunday that Washington should invite His Majesty King Hussein, Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin and Palestinian mayors in Israeli-occupied territories for peace talks under American sponsorship.

Unless the U.S. took what he called a bold initiative, the Middle East peace process was likely to become stalemated, he told the English-language weekly Monday Morning.

Mr. Brzezinski, who was national security adviser in the Carter administration, said Washington should "decouple" its two major Middle East concerns — getting Israeli forces out of Lebanon and settling the future of the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

President Reagan and Secretary of State George Shultz should become directly engaged in talks he told the paper.

Algeria, Morocco seek W. Sahara compromise

RABAT (R) — King Hassan of Morocco and Algerian President Chadli Benjedid have held direct talks for the first time to find a solution to the Western Sahara conflict that has severely strained their relations for seven years.

Moroccan Foreign Minister Mohammad Boucetta, confirming Saturday's four-hour summit meeting, told Reuters Sunday that it covered all aspects of bilateral relations and the situation in the region — a clear reference to the Western Sahara.

Morocco severed diplomatic ties with Algeria when the latter recognised the republic proclaimed by Polisario guerrillas in the former Spanish Sahara seven years ago Sunday.

The sources said that negotiations between Polisario and pro-Moroccan West Saharans would save face for both Algeria and Morocco and help break the deadlock.

They would involve the Polisario — but not its self-styled Saharan Arab Democratic Republic (SADR) — and a consultative council set up by King Hassan in October 1981 in the disputed territory.

The 107-member council, which has met twice since its election, was entrusted by the Moroccan monarch with "preserving West Saharan authenticity." It is

made up of tribal and religious leaders and reports directly to the king.

The sources added that such a formula, which still has to be accepted by the guerrillas, who are backed not only by Algeria but also by Libya, would limit the issue to a localised ethnic level and open the way for normalisation of Algerian-Moroccan relations.

Algerian Foreign Minister Taleb Ibrahimi said in Algiers last week that normal relations would be restored once the Western Sahara issue was solved.

Algerian officials contacted by Reuters from Rabat could not immediately confirm the summit had taken place.

But Moroccan sources said President Benjedid had presented King Hassan with a thoroughbred stallion, a traditional Arab token of friendship.

To symbolise the new entente between them, the lunch under

tribal tents was made up of dishes provided by each side — a *mchoui* (roast lamb) by the Algerians and *tajine* (stew) by the Moroccans, the sources said.

They said the heads of state had two one-hour tête-a-tête meetings before and after lunch.

The meetings were held in an air-conditioned caravan trailer parked near the road crossing the frontier which has been closed since 1976 except for foreign tourists.

Tunisian officials declined immediate comment on the meeting but socialist opposition leader Ahmad Mestiri told Reuters he regarded it as a major development which he hoped would have positive effects on the region.

In Rabat, Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) sources also welcomed it as a victory for Arab unity and said President Benjedid had told PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat last week that the meeting was planned.

If the Italian politicians were to agree it would take less than 100 days with a parliamentary vote to annul the present law of exile, the prince said. "I think that is the best way to act," he added.

Italy's republican constitution of 1947 bans the ex-king, his wife and male descendants from setting foot in Italy. King Umberto reigned for a month in 1946 and went abroad when a referendum abolished the monarchy.

The question of his return has long been sensitive because ex-King Umberto has never formally recognised the republic's legitimacy and because some Italians resent the monarchy's capitulation to fascism.

The prince rejected a suggestion by some Italian politicians for an amnesty to let the ex-king return. "He does not need to be pardoned," he said. "They should change the constitution so he is allowed to go back in honour."

Crown Prince, Stray discuss Middle East

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, received at the Royal Court Sunday a Norwegian delegation headed by Foreign Minister Svenn Stray.

Prince Hassan explained to the visiting delegation the latest developments in the Middle East situation, and the Arab perspective for a peaceful settlement of the region's conflict, based on a total Israeli withdrawal from Arab territories occupied in 1967, including Arab Jerusalem, and the guaranteeing of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights.

The Crown Prince also briefed the Norwegian guests on the dangers resulting from Israel's settlement policies and its expansionist plans in the occupied Arab territories, aimed to drive the Palestinian people out of their homeland."

Prince Hassan emphasised the importance of Arab-European dialogue, and commended its positive impact on both sides.

He also stressed the significance of the role of Europe in the search for peace in the Middle East.

Prince Hassan and the Norwegian foreign minister also discussed ways of strengthening friendly relations and cooperation between Jordan and Norway.

The meeting was attended by Royal Court Chief Ahmad Al Lawzi, Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem, and the non-resident Norwegian ambassador to Jordan.

U.N. delegation briefed on Israeli measures against Palestinians

AMMAN (Petra) — A visiting two-member delegation from the United Nations Security Council was briefed Sunday on Israel's arbitrary measures against Palestinians living in the occupied territories.

The delegation, mandated by the U.N. General Assembly to investigate the living conditions of Palestinians living under Israeli occupation, met with Jordanian Ministry of Occupied Territories Affairs Under-Secretary Shawkat Mahmoud.

Mr. Mahmoud explained the "repressive measures" adopted by the occupation authorities in the West Bank and Gaza, and the continued seizure of Palestinian land and establishment of new Jewish settlements on them. He clarified that Israel had established 18 settlements in the West Bank and one settlement in the Gaza Strip during 1982. Israel expropriated 234,191 dunums of Palestinian land during the same year, which raises the total of confiscated land in the West Bank and Gaza Strip to 2,452,473 dunums. Mr. Mahmoud said.

The delegation will include their findings in a report to the forthcoming session of the U.N. General Assembly, which called for such a report in its resolution adopted on Jan. 20, 1983.

'Arabs lost golden chance of defeating Israel during Beirut siege,' Arafat says

KHARTOUM (R) — Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat said Sunday that if a single Arab power had joined the Lebanese war last summer "Israel would have been defeated and we would have entered Jerusalem."

The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) chairman told a congress of Sudan's ruling Socialist Union (SSU) he had never seen the Israelis so weak as during the siege of Beirut, when he said he had only 14,000 fighters to their 170,000.

"The Arabs have missed a golden chance of defeating the enemy when three divisions of Israeli troops were fighting in Lebanon and the road to Jerusalem lay open," he said.

U.K. faces choice between 2 Trident models, Observer says

LONDON (Agencies) — Britain, which is planning to replace its Polaris nuclear missiles in the 1990s with the more accurate Trident, is now trying to decide between two Trident models the Observer reported Sunday.

The newspaper added that the choice could lead to a significant increase in the size of Britain's

arsenal.

Britain has contracted to buy the Trident C4 missile and to build the submarines that would carry them.

But recently, the United States has perfected a new Trident, the D5, which is more powerful, more accurate and more expensive.

FEATURES

Vienna's cafes still reflect old world atmosphere

By Jonathan Lynn
Reuter

VIENNA — An old Viennese institution, the coffee-house, a favoured meeting place of famous artists, writers and musicians in times gone by, is enjoying a new burst of popularity in time for its 500th anniversary.

Illustrious old cafes are being restored and refurbished; august names are reappearing and new cafes are opening on streets where not so long ago coffee-houses were closing to make way for banks, car showrooms and supermarkets.

More and more Austrians have found that for the price of a small mocha they can enter an old world atmosphere with discreet service from bow-tied waiters, play cards

and billiards or just read the newspapers provided.

A survey conducted last Autumn showed that more than half the visitors to cafes were under 36, with 19-25 year-olds forming the strongest age group. And nearly half those questioned said they went to a cafe every day.

Ernst Weidinger, chairman of the "Vienna coffee boilers' club," told Reuter that some 1,700 cafes and espressos were members of the club, and about 60 a year were now joining.

Sitting in his own establishment, the Cafe Weidinger, on Vienna's bustling Guettel Boulevard, Mr. Weidinger said young people were choosing the cafe as a place to meet their friends.

Cafes are also increasingly favoured by young poets and philosophers, who can invite admirers to an informal reading at a

cafe, and save the cost of a lecture hall, he said.

Not all cafe patrons come to talk. Some prefer a quiet game of billiards or cards, like the old genial passing the morning at the Cafe Weidinger.

The coffee itself, although taken seriously by the Viennese, is just an entrance ticket to the world of the cafe.

Traditionally, the first Viennese coffee house was opened in 1683 by a Serb named Kolschitzky, who had spied on the Turks in that year's abortive siege of Vienna. As a reward he was given some strange beans found in the Turkish camp after their retreat, and permission to sell the beverage brewed from them.

Historians have shown that this

was not quite the case, but the Viennese have stuck to the story, and named a street after Kolschitzky.

And 1983 is being celebrated as the coffee-house tricentennial, with a coffee-boilers' ball at the Hofburg Palace, a special billiards championship, a coffee-house week, and special events in individual cafes.

Cafes multiplied in the eighteenth century, and in the early nineteenth century, Franz Schubert was a regular, and in 1814 Ludwig Van Beethoven made his last public appearance as a pianist in a cafe in the Prater Gardens.

As the nineteenth century turned to the twentieth, the cafe, became a place to work, and even to live in.

The Cafe Central, in a Palazzo in central Vienna which also housed the old Imperial Stock Exchange, was the foremost literary cafe here before the World War I. One famous writer, Peter Altenberg, used to give it as his address of luxury goods.

But it is a fake made in Japan. So too is his leather credit card holder bearing the "Cartier" inscription.

After falling into disuse, it is now being painstakingly restored.

But not all Viennese approve of the refurbishments.

One regular at the Cafe Hawelka, the best-known artistic cafe since the last war, summed up the allure of his favourite cafe from his threadbare sofa by pointing at the ceiling. "When I first came here 12 years ago that light wasn't working, and it still isn't. That's why I like this place."

Counterfeiting: A prosperous trade

By Marcus Ferrar
Reuter

DAVOS, Switzerland — Alain Thirierry's wallet is engraved with the name "Dupont, Paris," one of France's renowned manufacturers of luxury goods.

But it is a fake made in Japan. So too is his leather credit card holder bearing the "Cartier" inscription.

Other offenders named in a report drawn up by the Davos meeting were South Korea, Brazil, Mexico, Morocco, Italy and the United States.

Malaysia and Hong Kong have set up special customs squads to deal with the flood of fakes both made and sold in their territories.

But enforcement officers in the British colony admitted that the \$3 million worth of counterfeit goods seized there in 1981 were just the tip of the iceberg.

Mr. Thirierry, whose manufacturers' union is financed by industry in France and other countries, says political pressure against the pirates is often more effective than court action, which may well be too lengthy and costly for companies to undertake.

Member states of GATT have for the past four years been debating a code providing for customs to intercept and destroy counterfeits on arrival before they are distributed for sale.

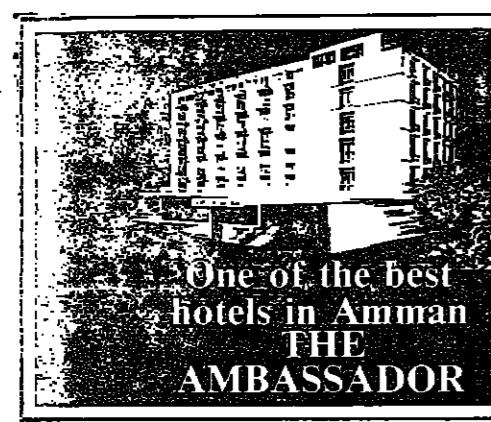
Mr. Thirierry says the United States, Canada, the European Community countries and Japan are all ready to sign a code banning the practice.

Rather than wait for a worldwide consensus, these governments should go ahead and sign, he says.

"We need tougher sanctions. There is too much money being made in counterfeiting at present."

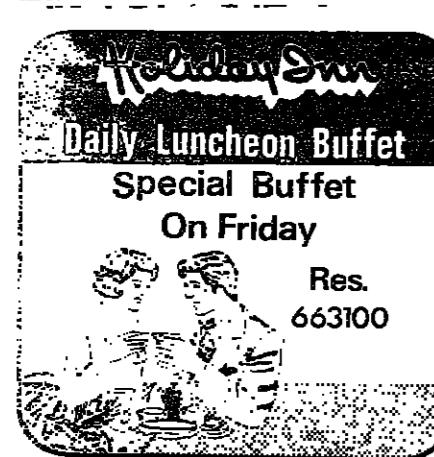
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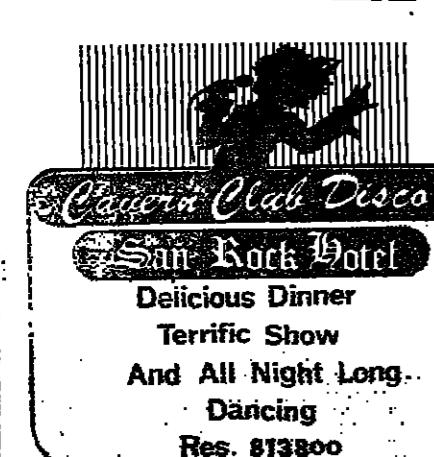


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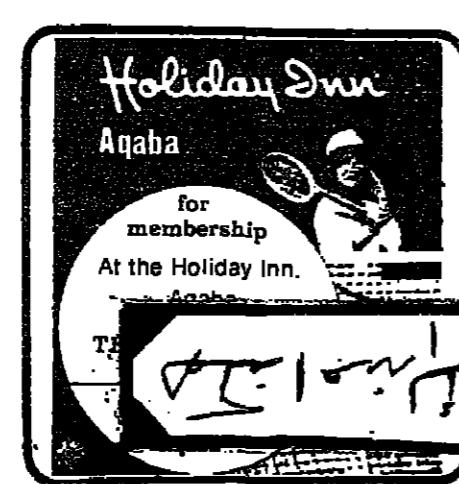
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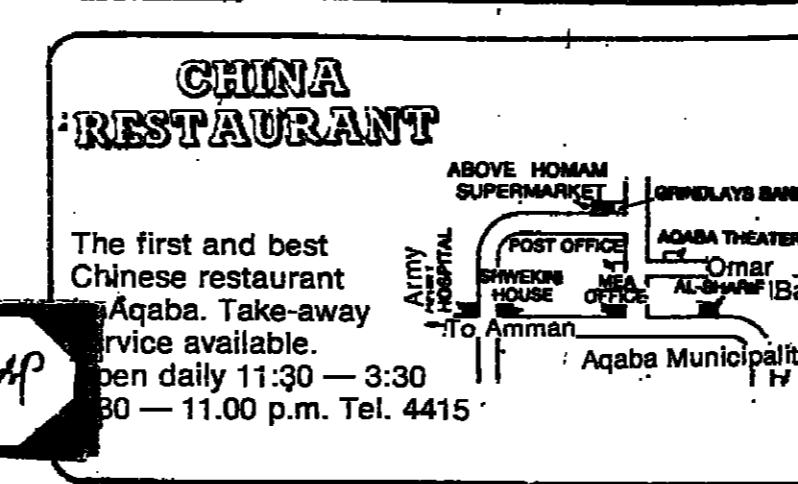


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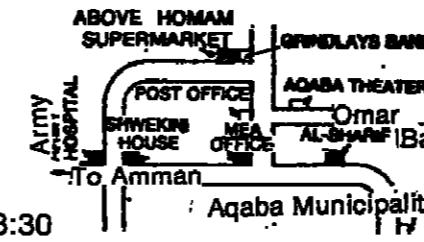
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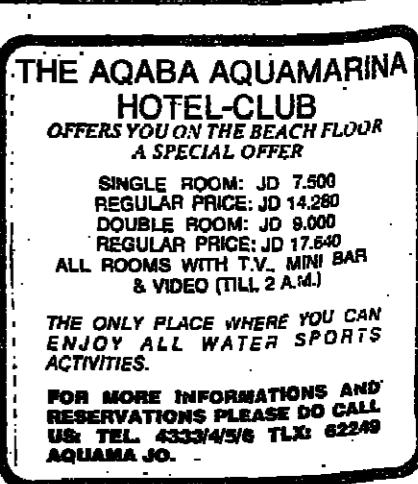
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HOME NEWS

EEC to announce festival details

AMMAN (J.T.) — A press conference is to be held at the headquarters of the delegation of the Commission of the European Communities (DCEC), in Amman Tuesday to announce details of the European Community's Spring Festival to be held here between March 28 and April 20.

The DCEC delegate in Jordan Mr. Thomas O'Sullivan, who will speak at the conference, said that the festival is aimed at further cementing ties of friendship between Jordan and the European Economic Community (EEC). The festival will include five art exhibitions featuring European artists, in addition to cultural activities which will be held at the Royal Cultural Centre, Mr. O'Sullivan said.

He added that Jordan was chosen for the festival because of its close ties with EEC nations.

Water planning conference set for Amman

AMMAN (Petra) — The University of Jordan Sunday said that it will participate in a conference on the planning and developing of water resources, and environmental preservation, which will be held in Amman on May 2. The seminar, which is organised by the Health Ministry in cooperation with the World Health Organisation (WHO), is to be held at Yarmouk University's liaison office.

The University of Jordan will be represented by Dr. Elias Saliba and Dr. Elias Salameh.

A meeting to prepare for the conference will be held next month at the Health Ministry to discuss the conference agenda.

Ghandour denies that airport attack occurred

AMMAN (Petra) — The reported rocket attack on Beirut International Airport Friday was not aimed at destroying any of the aircrafts, and none of the planes sustained any damage, according to Mr. Ali Ghandour chairman of the board of directors of Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline.

Mr. Ghandour said reports that a rocket fell near one of Alia's planes at the airport were also untrue.

"What happened was that a

rocket was fired from a place near the airport at some distant target, and the empty shell fell near the tarmac," Mr. Ghandour said. He added that "smoke caused by the falling cartridge gave rise to speculation that the object was a bomb."

Mr. Ghandour, who is also Alia's president, said that the incident had no effect whatsoever on the airport's activity and all flights went ahead as scheduled.

Jurist meeting discusses freedom in Arab World

AMMAN (Petra) — Freedom in the Arab World and the right of Arab citizens to settle in the different Arab countries were discussed at the Sunday's session of the Arab Federation of Jurists (AFJ) which opened meeting in Amman Saturday.

The delegates, representing 13 Arab states, also discussed and endorsed the federation's accounts for the past year and a new budget for 1983. They also re-elected Shabib Al Maliki, the AFJ's secretary-general, for a new term..

Exhibition of Bassoul's paintings opens at Alia gallery

AMMAN (Petra) — Tourism Director Michael Hamarneh opened an art exhibition by Omar Bassoul at Alia Art Gallery in Amman Sunday evening.

On display at the week-long exhibition organised in cooperation with the Jordanian Fine Arts Association are 33 of Bassoul's paintings.

The opening ceremony was attended by a number of guests and art experts.

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Armico to increase investment in Tunisian industrial projects

AMMAN (Petra) — Cooperation between the Amman-based Arab Mining Company (Armico) and the Tunisian government over existing mining projects in Tunisia were discussed here Sunday by Armico's Director-General Thamer Al Taher and a visiting Tunisian delegation.

The talk dealt mainly with the development of the Tunisian white cement and cast iron projects, and a spokesman for Armico said after the meeting that the company has decided to contribute to both the projects. At present Armico has provided 26.6 per cent of the capital for Tunisian iron cast project.

Jordanian officials to discuss ways of developing commercial and industrial cooperation between Jordan and Tunisia.

The Tunisian delegation, led by Mr. Najib Bin Milad, arrived in Amman Saturday evening for a visit to Jordan expected to last several days. Its members will further discuss with Armico officials these joint projects and will meet

Jordanian entry wins Berlin film festival award

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan's entry in the International Tourism Film Competition (PRIX 83) in West Berlin has been awarded the Bronze Compass Award, according to a statement issued Sunday by the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities.

The film was produced by Marlyn Perry Productions, Inc., N.Y., and was given by the DETCO company of the United Arab Emirates as a present to the Jordanian government.

This is the second award that this film has received, the first being in 1982 when the "Cine Golden Eagle Certificate" was awarded at the annual awards ceremonies in Washington, USA.

week of March, 1983. The ministry's marketing director, Mr. A. Al Bahri, will head Jordan's delegation to the ITB event.

This is the second award that this film has received, the first being in 1982 when the "Cine Golden Eagle Certificate" was awarded at the annual awards ceremonies in Washington, USA.

Aqaba trade figures released

AQABA (Petra) — A statistical bulletin issued by the Jordanian Port Corporation here Sunday said that Jordan's imported goods via Aqaba port increased by 35 per cent in 1982 over the previous year, while national exports through Aqaba rose by a mere two per cent.

According to the statement, a total of 2,599 ships docked at the harbour in 1982 carrying cargo weighing 7,857,244 tonnes against 1,743 ships in 1981 which carried a tonnage of 5,804,686.

Scouts clean up beach

SALT (J.T.) — Scouts from the Salt Charitable Society pitched camp on the Dead Sea shore near Sweimeh in order to carry out voluntary work in the region.

The scouts, whose work was coordinated by the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities, did some repair work in the region and cleaned the beach. During the duration of the camp, a ministerial official delivered a speech to the scouts outlining the importance of developing Jordan's tourist attractions and archaeological sites.

The Dead Sea beach in the Jordan Valley is considered one of the country's best winter resorts.



A party of scouts from Al Salt Charitable Society who have been encamped alongside the Dead Sea near Sweimeh where they have been helping to clean the beach (Jordan Times photo)

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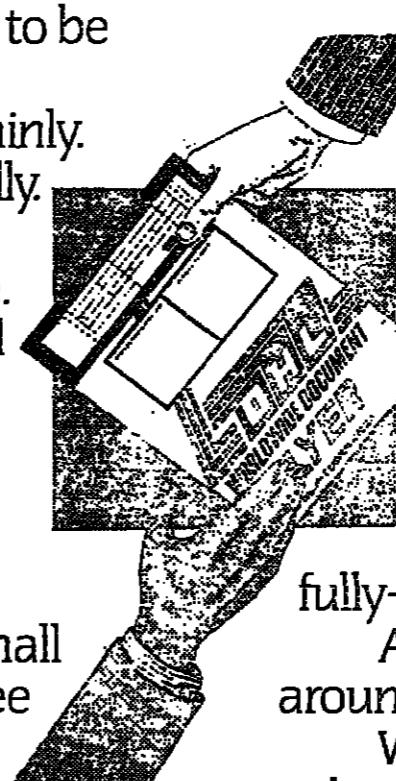
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An independent Arab political daily published in English by the Jordan Times Association.

Established 1975

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666320, 666268

Telex 21497 ALRAFI JO

JORTIMES, Amman, Jordan

The Jordan Times is published daily except Fridays. Subscription and advertising rates are available from the Jordan Times advertising department.

Wear the seat belts

AS the National Consultative Council (NCC) continues today its debate of the new traffic proposals, full attention must be paid to those radical changes, in driving habits or offenses or otherwise, that are likely to be brought about when the approved draft law replaces our present traffic regulations.

Among the proposals before the NCC is, for once, the compulsory wearing of seat belts. It must seem to be aware of the advantages of wearing seat belts, the lawmakers should not ignore the fact that unless the means is available to enforce such an article in the new law there will be even less advantages in making the wearing of seat belts compulsory for Jordanian drivers.

In this connection, the NCC members should study all the aspects of traffic accidents and the proper ways to tackle them before their council can recommend to the government what is necessary to make the new law work. The economic impact on the country and its citizens of introducing, among other things, the compulsory use of seat belts has to be tho-

roughly researched and studied; and if figures and statistics are not available immediately, every effort must be made to obtain them before a final decision is taken. The ability of the police and courts to check and prosecute those who would not wear their seat belts must be examined; better still would be to consider the undertaking of a major campaign to convince drivers of the need to wear these belts at all times.

If the NCC, however, feels that the need for the new traffic law is so urgent that time would not allow for thorough study of all aspects of the traffic problem in Jordan, a programme of monitoring the effects of the new law has to be prepared as soon as possible. To do this, the competent authorities will have to be asked to measure the effects on accidents, fatalities and emerging driving patterns, which in turn will have to be reported, after a certain period of time, to the body which enacted the law for processing and any necessary reconsideration. Unless this is done, we risk enacting a law that might not work well.

JORDAN'S ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Israel manipulates plight of Palestinians in Lebanon

Israel is trying to manipulate the sufferings of the Palestinians in southern Lebanon in order to humanise its occupation of that country, making its presence indispensable for the protection of the Palestinians. This Israeli trick has been successful to the extent that the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine refugees (UNRWA) commissioner-general claimed that it is the Israeli forces that are ensuring the safety of the Palestinians. Israel is demagogically trying to overshadow its inhuman massacre of civilians, and to justify the continuation of a philanthropic military occupation caring for human life and dignity.

Al Dustour: Lebanon problem is prerequisite of general peace

Regardless of the former Israeli defence minister Sharon's declaration that the U.S. had prior knowledge of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, the world-wide condemnation of Israel's inhuman practices in Lebanon has created a suitable atmosphere for the furtherance of U.S. President Reagan's initiative. The immediate Israeli rejection of the initiative heralded increasing disagreement between American and Israeli views over the Lebanon crisis.

U.S. interests seem increasingly to necessitate an American stand not only in relation to the Lebanese talks, but also in the Mideast and int-

ernational arenas generally. The mounting Lebanese resistance to the Israeli presence in Lebanon, which is gaining momentum among ordinary people, threatens to change the whole Lebanese balance of power, even to the extent of threatening U.S. interests in the region.

Solving the Lebanese problem is a prerequisite for a comprehensive peace effort in the Middle East. So, unless the U.S. administration achieves some success before the presidential campaign begins, the whole opportunity for peace in the region might be lost.

The U.S. needs to make known to the Israeli war-lords that American interests in the region dearer to the Americans than the expansionist Zionist dreams of Israel.

Sawt Al Shaab: Washington should not hide behind ambiguity

The recent American statements concerning the peace process in the Middle East pose serious questions about the U.S. administration's ability to realise its initial proposals. Moreover, the very composition of the statements themselves, and the ambiguity of the American view of the Palestinian's homeland and rights, make us wonder if any substance will eventually come out of such proposals.

Only the recognition of the Palestinian people's right to return home—to the West Bank and Gaza—to practise self-determination and to est-

ablish their own independent state are legitimate views of the situation, and draw their inalienability from international laws and U.N. resolutions. Unless these concepts are accepted by the Americans, and practical steps are taken to make them materialise, U.S. statements and criticisms of Israeli conduct will sooner or later prove futile.

The U.S. needs to make known to the Israeli war-lords that American interests in the region dearer to the Americans than the expansionist Zionist dreams of Israel.

Spain cuts army down to size

By Mark Baillie
Reuter

MADRID — Spain's Socialist government is drawing up plans to cut the army down to size — tackling the country's strongest link to a dictatorial past. Faced with one coup attempt and numerous plots in the seven years of democracy since General Francisco Franco died, centrist governments refrained from tampering with the force which was a pillar of his 40-year dictatorship.

But the Socialist government of Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez is less reluctant to grasp the issue. Reforms to be submitted to a parliamentary commission on Feb. 24 will include a manpower cut of 90,000, redeployment of troops and commands, training reforms, reduced military service and changes in military law, defence sources said. The twin aims of the changes will be to produce a more professional and less political army, they said.

The most recently uncovered coup plot aimed to prevent the October elections which brought the first left-wing government since the one defeated by Franco in the 1936-39 civil war. But Mr. Gonzalez is well aware of military sensibilities and is therefore careful to present reform plans as defence improvements, rather than attacks on the old order.

Two years ago civil guards took the Madrid parliament hostage while tanks rolled onto the streets of Valencia in an abortive coup.

The Civil Guard was the army unit most directly responsible for supporting Franco's regime. Its police role will not be altered by the reforms but they could make the corps less political, the sources said.

The first intake of conscripts to serve in the Civil Guard completed training this week and the sources said this was seen as a useful injection of new blood in a socially isolated unit. A huge and overaged officer corps, poor training, low pay and old-fashioned tactics and discipline put the army far below the standards of its recently-acquired NATO allies.

NATO military sources said, adding that the more technical navy and air force are closer to their European counterparts.

Senior officers were often more concerned about defending Catholicism from the onslaught of loose modern morality than defending territory from a potential enemy, he said.

Changes in personnel and attitudes are a gradual process but more immediate effects will follow redevelopment plans. Spain's nine military regions, with a quarter of the army stationed around Madrid, will be trimmed to five or six areas shaped to face outwards towards any potential enemy. The government also plans to reduce the army by about 90,000 men from its present 255,000, which includes 190,000 conscripts, and to reduce military service from 18 months to about 12, the sources said.

With no threat to its borders for the last 150 years, Spain's last major conflict was the bloody civil war which set the political and military trend for the next four decades. A rigid system of promotions after five years spent at military academy means officers are at least five to eight years older than their European

DE FACTONOMICS

By T.A. Jaber

Oil at \$25 a barrel

The prospects of a cut in oil prices are nowadays making news all over the world. With the official cut in the North Sea oil price of 10 per cent by the United Kingdom and Norway, and the 15 per cent price cut by Nigeria (an OPEC member), other oil producers have to defend their share of the oil market. They are compelled to consider promptly their oil prices.

Thus, consultations have started among OPEC members, particularly the Arab Gulf countries. A meeting of OPEC oil ministers is not yet scheduled but will most probably take place soon. The item on the agenda is whether oil producers can avoid the imminent danger of OPEC's collapse to the detriment of all of its thirteen members. The way out is to harmonise their production and pricing policies. The meeting in Geneva last month had failed to reach a satisfactory coordinated solution.

Does that mean that Saudi

Arabia and other Gulf council countries will accept further considerable reductions in their oil exports to be added to what they have lost so far, that is about 40 per cent of their

1980 production level? I don't think they will. Their position may take the following course.

First, Gulf countries might give OPEC another chance to settle production shares among member countries. If this attempt succeeds, it will be possible to agree on a new OPEC reference price. The new price would still be lower than the present official one of \$34 a barrel. It may settle at \$30 a barrel.

Second, if OPEC members fail once more to agree on production shares, then a show of strength would start. The Arab Gulf countries might be induced to assert their position as a price-maker rather than forced to in the secondary role of a price-taker. An oil price war would begin in a zero-sum game. In this case, oil prices may decline to \$25 a barrel.

Under any circumstances, the price of oil is heading towards a downward trend which

will last for this year and until the middle of 1984. How far it will be cut depends on the degree of coordination of oil production levels of member countries.

The oil price cut will have diverse effects on the world economy. The welfare of oil-importing countries will improve through lower foreign exchange payments, lower production costs for local activities, higher government revenues or less expensive oil for the consumers, and less inflation. Thus, importing countries welcome an oil price cut due to its positive impact on their real economic growth.

However, there are other adverse effects that will be inflicted on certain countries and spill over to the world economy. The price cut will worsen the heavily indebted oil-producers, namely, Mexico, Nigeria, Venezuela, Indonesia and Algeria. The prospect of

servicing their huge foreign debt will be less promising which will endanger the world financial system.

With the oil price cut, alternative energy sources tend to become less economically feasible. More dependence on oil will evolve. American and European banks, which provided large credit for oil exploration, will be in jeopardy.

The net economic impact on Jordan is not a clear-cut one. The economic slowdown in the neighbouring Arab countries will partially hit Jordan's growth, particularly in transportation, exports and workers' remittances. With the official reduction of oil prices, savings in oil import bill could amount to between \$75 and \$100 million. Since Arab financial assistance to Jordan represents a small fraction of oil revenues, any reduction in this assistance can not be justified on financial grounds.

Pakistani women out to fight against 'one man equal to two women testimony'

By Brian Williams
Reuters

ISLAMABAD — Pakistan's president, Mohammad Zia Ul Haq, has run into opposition to his marital law government from an unexpected quarter — the country's women.

The women, worried by threats to their role in society as Pakistan returns more and more to strict Islamic values under President Zia's policies, have launched a counter-attack in which there are the seeds of a wider political struggle. The issue bursts into unexpected violence this month when police used tear gas and baton charges to break up a women's demonstration in Lahore against proposed law changes such as making the testimony of one man equal to two women.

There was wide criticism of the police action, including harsh words from women members of President Zia's hand-picked Federal Council, an interim parliament composed almost solely of his supporters.

Council member Qamar Ispahani, widow of a former Pakistani ambassador to the United States, told the council that donkeys were not beaten as badly as the women involved in the demonstration in Lahore, Pakistan's second largest city and cultural capital of the country.

Local newspapers said about 20 women were injured and the protest was marked by unprecedented police brutality towards women in an Islamic country. A Muslim newspaper said there had never been a greater violation of the norms of civility, decency and morality. It reminded President Zia that the last time women protesters were maltreated was in a 1977 demonstration in Lahore, against election-rigging by former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto.

The 1977 protest was a catalyst that swept President Zia to power in a military coup several months later. Ironically in Pakistan's male-dominated society some of the strongest and most sustained opposition to President Zia and his policies has come from women.

Mr. Bhutto's widow, Nusrat, and 28-year-old daughter Asma, have taken over the leadership of his banned Pakistan People's Party, still regarded by most diplomats as the most potent single political force in the country. Over the past year as political workers have stayed off the streets while their leaders tried to work out an alliance to challenge President Zia to return Pakistan to democracy, women have staged several unruly protests at threats to their status.

Fraught with danger

They forced the cream of Pakistan's men athletes to retreat before their wrath during a departure ceremony for the Pakistani contingent to last November's Asian Games. The women were incensed at the inclusion of only one female in the contingent and bans on women sporting teams playing abroad.

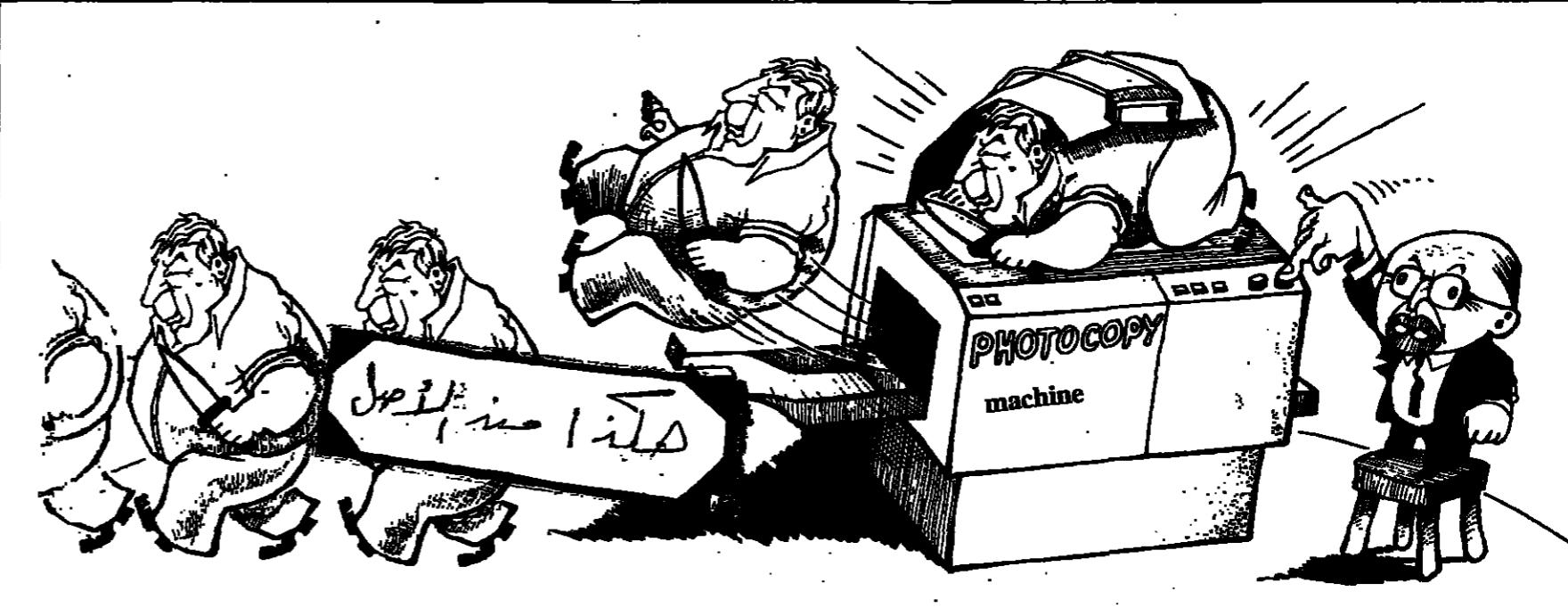
Street protests by women also led to the state-run television service dropping a programme by a controversial religious scholar who believes women should not

be seen outside the four walls of their homes. Government supporters argue that opposition to Islamisation involves only a small number of women, mainly well-off and well-educated. But some Western diplomats believe even if the numbers are small the women's issue is fraught with danger for President Zia in a country where 52 per cent of the population is female.

Unlike politicians who have been unable to mount an effective national movement against the president because of differences in their goals, women opposed to President Zia's policies were united throughout the country, the diplomats said. Politicians might use this unity to stir up agitation for their own aims of restoring a civilian government.

The diplomats said if President Zia bowed to women's demands he risked alienating some of his strongest supporters, mullahs and fundamentalists who approve of the changes and wield considerable influence through their addresses to well-attended weekly prayer meetings.

"Moral and social standards appear to have undergone a big change of late, which is clear from the fact that not only has the tribe of eve-teasers grown tremendously in size, but they also face minimum resistance from the public," the editorial said.



-- Ashraq Al Awsat

IMF agreement leaves questions unanswered

By Max Wilkinson

WASHINGTON — At 11 p.m. on Feb. 10, 22 finance ministers dining in Washington's exclusive F Street Club discovered that they had run out of time.

The club had been booked by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) only until 11, but as the hour approached the countries were still far from agreement on the amount of extra resources which should be provided through increased quota subscriptions.

In a symbolic gesture, one official stopped the clock to give Sir Geoffrey Howe, the U.K. chancellor and chairman of the fund's interim committee, one last chance to bridge the still substantial chasm between the U.S. and most other countries. Everyone present knew that a deadlock could send waves of anxiety into the international banking system, which is now highly dependent on the authority and finances of the IMF in grappling with the problems of huge Third World debts.

By 11:45 p.m. the U.S. had dropped its insistence on cash ceiling of \$8 billion as its total contribution to the strengthening of the IMF's resources. China and Mexico had

agreed that more of the increase in quotas than they wished could be used to redistribute the relative quota shares between countries. India also dropped its objections to the majority scheme.

The final result, which was a 47.5 per cent increase in quotas to SDR 90 billion (\$62 billion), was broadly what had been hoped for at the start of the meeting, but the negotiations proved much more tense and uncertain than Sir Geoffrey and his officials had expected when he decided to bring forward the meeting in an effort to hurry the increase through.

The U.S. negotiators, who had constantly to look over their shoulders to a sceptical Congress, "found" an extra \$400 million at the last minute when the other countries threatened to reduce the U.S.'s voting power to under 20 per cent by increasing their subscriptions at a faster rate than the U.S. seemed prepared to do.

A doubling

The final result, including an agreement by the 10 richest nations (the Group of Ten) to increase and extend their general arrangements to borrow (GAB)

from SDR 6.4 billion to SDR 17 billion, represents almost a doubling of the usable resources available to the IMF when a special contribution from Saudi Arabia is included.

Even if approval by Congress and by other countries' parliaments goes through by the end of this year — two years ahead of schedule — questions remain, however, as to whether the IMF will have enough money to cope with the huge scale of possible debt problems.

This year the IMF has about \$15 billion of uncommitted funds available. This will be reduced to about \$11 billion after agreement with Brazil for its debt rescheduling package, and it is admitted that this will probably not be enough to meet the likely calls for assistance from Latin America and elsewhere.

Borrowing from Saudi Arabia, from other governments, or as a last resort from the money markets will tide the Fund over. But even after the new increases have been ratified the Fund's usable resources, including the enlarged GAB, will only be about \$55 billion to \$60 billion. This is small compared with the Organisation

for Economic Co-operation and Development's (OECD's) estimate that the total Third World debt last year was \$626 billion.

Generally worried

Morgan Guaranty, for example, says that Third World indebtedness could rise by 30 per cent between 1982 and 1986 under "good" assumptions. Although IMF officials are cautious about giving figures, they concede that the general drift of this analysis is correct. They are generally worried about the possibility that the problems of Latin America, Eastern Europe and the rest of the world could become worse.

On the basis of its existing quota, France, alone might ask for as much as \$4.5 billion of assistance in a single year. Although a request from a large developed country would probably be financed through the GAB, this would be a call on the Fund's total resources.

A compromise which allows some increase in access to money terms seems likely. As one official said, the whole topic of the Fund's recent approach to the needs of debtor countries has been as low-key and as pragmatic as possible. The adequacy of the Fund's resources is closely tied to the major policy question of whether it should dig itself deeper into debt.

It has been decided to defer a decision on this thorny question. However, it seems likely that the U.S. and other advanced countries which dominate the IMF's executive board will insist that access to the Fund should not be allowed to increase by as much as the 47.5 per cent increase in the quotas agreed earlier this month.

A compromise which allows some increase in access to money terms seems likely. As one official said, the whole topic of the Fund's recent approach to the needs of debtor countries has been as low-key and as pragmatic as possible.

— A Financial Times news feature

Suez canal could go two-way by 1988

By Patrick Massey

Reuter

SMALIA, Egypt — The Suez Canal Authority, looking ahead to better times in world shipping, is examining whether limited two-way traffic could be introduced on the traditionally one-way-only waterway.

If tests prove successful, partial two-way traffic could start in the next phase of the canal development plan, which the authority hopes to complete in 1988.

"Last year the canal earned \$950 million and we calculate the extra capacity could bring us in a further 120 million dollars," Dr. Mashour said.

"Even in the present depressed state of the market, revenue is holding steady."

"Cargos other than oil are increasing at about six per cent a year in spite of the recession," Dr. Mashour said. "Normally, we would expect them to increase by eight or 10 per cent."

The authority computes its tolls on a percentage of the estimated saving a ship will make by using the canal instead of sailing round the Cape of Good Hope.

But in these days of oil glut there is often little incentive for an unladen tanker to hurry back to the oilfields. Its owner can afford to send it back round the Cape at slow speeds for maximum fuel economy. For this reason rates for supertankers were cut in last month's review of canal tolls.

Present projections indicate that supply and demand for world shipping will reach equilibrium around 1988," the authority's chairman, Dr. Mashour Ahmed Mashour, told Reuters in an interview. "With fees then more fully mobilised we would hope to take advantage of the increased traffic."

Phase One of the development plan, completed in 1980, enlarged the canal so that it could take ships of up to 150,000 tons and up to 370,000 tons unloaded.

Phase Two will enable the canal to take laden vessels of up to 270,000 tons and unloaded ships of any existing size, but its implementation has been delayed by the slowdown in world shipping.

However, Dr. Mashour said he still hoped that Phase Two would go ahead. "Work on this phase will take four years so if we start next year this would take us up to the time when the canal should be facing higher demand," he said.

After Phase Two the canal will be capable of handling 85 ships a

day instead of the present maximum of 80. Today, because of the slack state of trade, the canal averages only 62 ships a day. About a third of these are below 10,000 tons and could eventually be eligible for two-way convoys.

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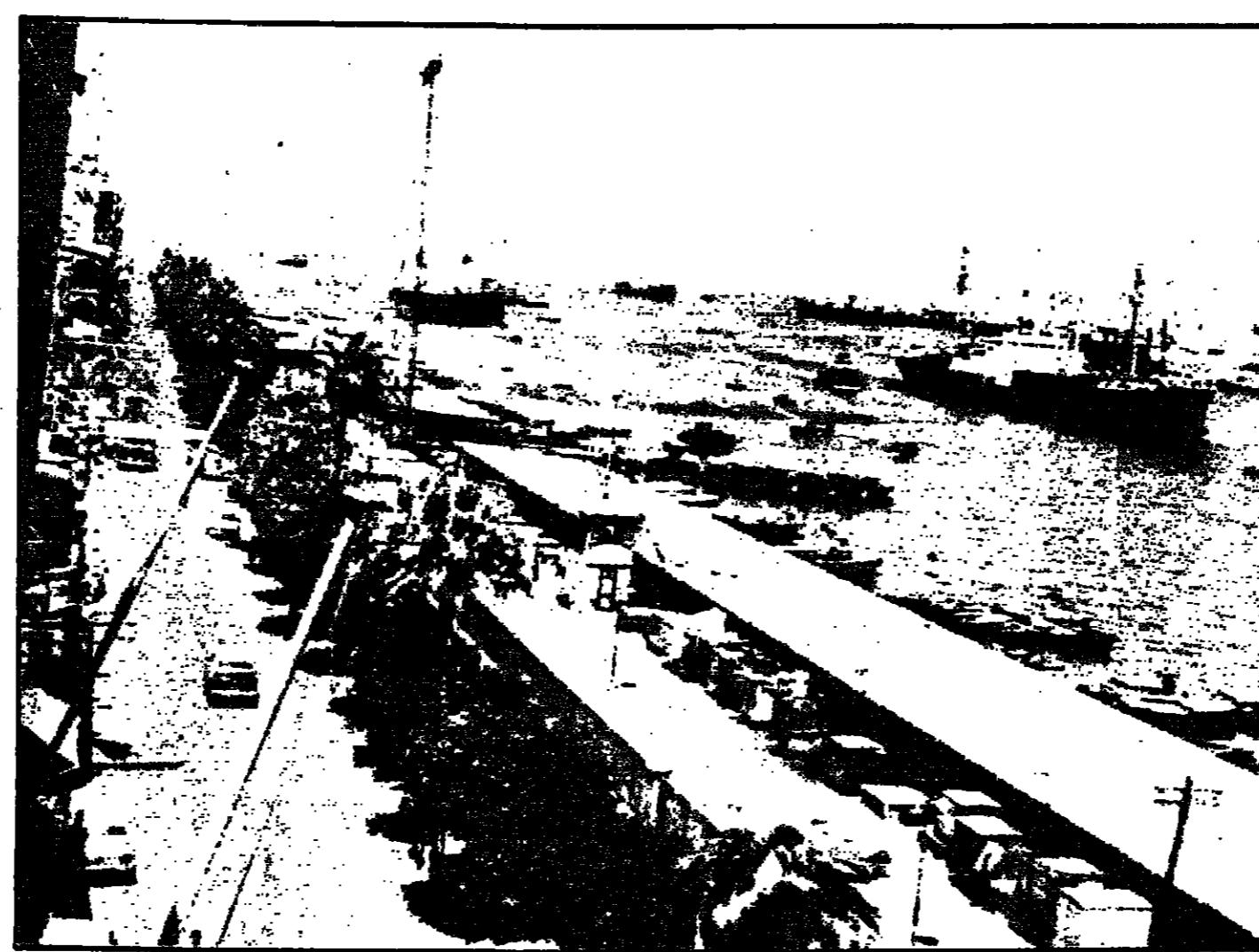
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Suez canal: Hoping to start two-way traffic under next phase of development plan

through loaded.

The Phase One development cost \$1.2 billion. Phase Two is expected to cost \$700 million.

"We hope to raise about \$100 million from the World Bank and

Arab World," Dr. Mashour said. Engineers said that if the projected two-way scheme proves not feasible then they will explore ways of extending the bypass canals where some southbound ships now wait while northbound con-

voys pass by.

Careful convoy management is the essence of the canal operation.

Slow-stopping supertankers are spaced ten minutes apart. Smaller ships move at six-minute intervals.

"We have very few accidents."

Dr. Mashour said. "We have on average only one grounding every 20,000 vessels. We keep a file on every ship that passes through and those with a bad record of breaking down are placed at the tail of the convoy."

Chicago's \$70 million-a-year plate exchange caters to world collectors

By Michael Conlon
Reuter

CHICAGO — In a town where everything from plywood to pork bellies is boisterously traded, there is a little known exchange where nothing changes hands but china and crystal plates — 9,000 of them every day.

The Bradford Exchange calls itself the world's largest trading centre for collectors' plates.

In a warehouse smartly renovated into modern offices, the exchange matches buyers and sellers with a computerised "instanto" trading system designed by the same firm that built trading systems for the New York and American Stock Exchanges and the Chicago Board of Options Exchange.

Its "trading floor" is a bank of nine computer terminals behind a glass wall where brokers take buy and sell orders for plates from 4,100 limited edition collections.

The exchange estimates that five million Americans, one million Canadians and one million Europeans as well as growing number of Australians engage in the hobby which has its roots in a blue and white Christmas plate made in 1895 by Bing and Grondahl of Denmark.

Bing and Grondahl has continued to turn out Christmas plates every year since, through decades of war and peace, but the original plate, called "frozen window," which sold in 1895 for 50 cents, now trades on the exchange for \$4.100.

Other potters have since entered the field, including most of the famous names in china and crystal — Royal Copenhagen of Denmark, d'Arceau-Limoges and Haviland of France, Hummel and Rosenthal of Germany, Royal Doulton and Wedgwood of Britain and Gorham of the United States.

The subject matter has gone from seasonal themes such as Christmas to almost everything conceivable, right down to Judy Garland and the other principals from the "Wizard of Oz" film classic.

Our exchange was set up not to encourage speculation and money making but to offer a service to collectors," she told Reuters.

The buyers and sellers are usually individual collectors. Dealers also use the facility but are limited to placing two plates at a time on the market in order to discourage dumping.

Harriet Dalaskey, director of brokerage operations, said Bradford also has a European headquarters in Zug, Switzerland, and offices in West Germany, England and Canada where trades are made, although those operations are not hooked into the U.S. trading floor.

She said Bradford's trading in the 1982 financial year was in excess of \$70 million in the United States.

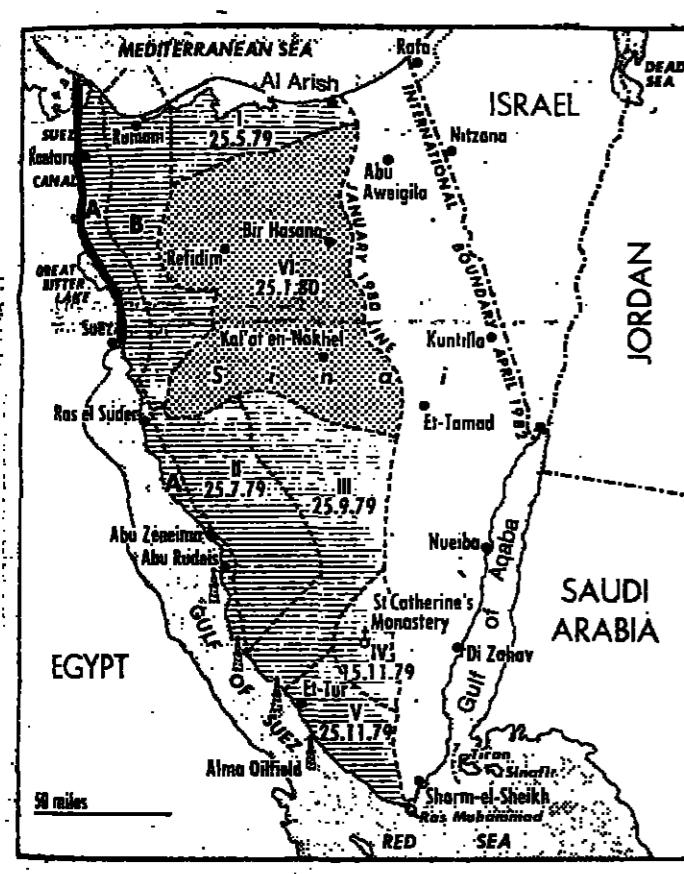
activity than we have in the past," Miss. White said. But, she added, it was still a "very moderately priced market."

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The canal, linking the Mediterranean and Red Seas, is crucial to world shipping

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION

MAIN CHANNEL	7:00 Twenty-Fours: News Summary
7:30	Karma
12:50	Cartoons
18:10	Children's Programme
18:35	Sport
19:00	Muppet Show
19:25	Programmes Review
19:35	Armed Forces Programme
20:00	News in Arabic
20:30	Arabic Series
21:00	Arabic Varieties
21:40	Panel Discussion
22:00	News in Arabic

FOREIGN CHANNEL

12:00	French Programme
13:00	News in French
13:30	News in Hebrew
13:50	Comedy: The Other 'Art'
14:00	One Hundred Great Paintings
14:30	Documentary: Hard Choices
14:45	Death and Dying
15:00	News in English
22:15	The Agatha Christie Hour

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz, AM 4.99 MHz, FM & party on 95.00 KHz, SW

7:30 Morning Show

8:00 News Summary

8:30 News Summary

8:45 News Summary

9:00 News Summary

9:15 News Summary

9:30 News Summary

10:00 News Headlines

10:30 News Summary

11:00 News Summary

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SPORTS

Australia's Norman claims Hong Kong Open Golf Championship

HONG KONG (R) — Australian Greg Norman repeated his 1979 victory here when he won the \$150,000 rain-hit Hong Kong Open Golf Championship by three strokes Sunday.

Norman, joint fourth overnight, fired a four-under-par 66 for a two-round total of 134, while Britain's Mark James shot a 71 to finish runner-up on 137 in this second leg of the Asian circuit.

Japanese Seiichi Kanai, who led by five strokes overnight, carded a disappointing 73 for a 138 total to finish joint third with defending title-holder Kurt Cox of the United States, who returned a 70.

A decision made Saturday night reduced the number of holes to be played Sunday by seven to 20, cutting the championship from 72

holes to 38 in the first ever rain-affected disruption of the annual tournament.

Norman collected two birdies on each half of the composite course in a bogeyless round and needed only 30 putts—the longest being a 45-foot birdie putt on the par-four 11th.

James, bidding to become the first Briton to clinch the Hong Kong title, reeled off three birdies starting from the second as he played in a group behind the Australian.

But the former Ryder Cup player's efforts were nullified by bogeys on the first, 14th and 15th holes.

The circuit continues in Kuala Lumpur with the Malaysian Open from March 3-6.

APARTMENTS FOR RENT

Each consisting of two bedrooms, one salon, dining room, and a sitting room, all with central heating.

Tel: 814661 between 1 p.m. and 3 p.m. - Mr. Malki.

The Jordan-India Friendship Society Announces

To the members and friends who would like to join the Society that the meeting of the General Assembly will be held at 3.30 p.m., Thursday March 3, 1983 in the General Union of the Voluntary Societies, in Jabal El Wubdeh, near the Children Garden, to discuss the items of the Agenda which includes the election of the administrative Committee.

Friends who would like to join the society are cordially welcome to attend the meeting after they pay the legal fees before the meeting.

Administrative Committee

Unseeded Slozil, Vilas meet in WCT final

DELRAY BEACH, Florida (R) — Unseeded Pavel Slozil of Czechoslovakia reached the final of the \$300,000 WCT Gold Coast Cup tennis tournament Saturday, beating Eddie Dibbs of the United States 6-1, 7-6.

He will meet the second seed, Guillermo Vilas of Argentina, who earlier routed unseeded Tomas Smid of Czechoslovakia 6-1, 6-0.

Slozil, 27, played his match in a howling wind and steady rain which forced a 73-minute delay when he was leading 5-3 in the tiebreaker. He eventually won it 7-4.

He is rated 91st in the world and it was the first time he had reached a singles final since he won a tournament at Nancy, France, nearly two years ago.

Vilas has won all their three previous matches, losing just one of seven sets.

Slozil played flawless tennis under the miserable conditions for the first 11 games, reeling off nine consecutive games from 1-1 in the opening set.

But he began to miss as rain hindered play and Dibbs, who was also unseeded, took four games in

a row to level at 4-4.

Neither player held serve in the next four games. In the 10th game, serving for the match, Slozil was two points away from the match at deuce but made a backhand error.

Dibbs lost his serve to love in the following game and Slozil, again serving for the match, also lost his to love.

After the long delay in the tiebreaker, the last three points were played in four minutes. Slozil netted a forehand, put away a forehand volley to reach match point and hit a forehand winner to seal his victory.

Vilas, winner of the WCT tournament in Richmond, Virginia, it was the first time he had reached a singles final since he won a tournament at Nancy, France, nearly two years ago.

Vilas has won all their three previous matches, losing just one of seven sets.

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But he began to miss as rain hindered play and Dibbs, who was also unseeded, took four games in

Teltscher defeats Noah

LA QUINTA, California (R) — Eliot Teltscher defeated Yannick Noah of France, the second seed, 6-4, 6-4, 6-4 Saturday night to reach the final of a \$255,000 Grand Prix tennis classic.

Teltscher, seeded fourth, will play the third seed, Spain's Jose Higueras, a 3-6, 6-4, 7-5 winner over Mike Bauer, for the first prize of \$32,000.

The semi-finals were delayed by rain for more than four hours and Higueras felt the long wait was a reason why he lost the first set to Bauer, who was unseeded.

"It was difficult to play the match, especially the first set, because of the rain delay," he said. "It was hard to get in the rhythm of the match."

But his steadiness finally paved the way for his victory over the 23-year-old American.

"I don't think I could have played any better today," Noah said.

Hanika, Bunge to clash in Oakland

OAKLAND, California (R) — Fifth-seeded Sylvia Hanika and sixth-seeded Bettina Bunge, both of West Germany, will clash in the final of the \$150,000 Oakland women's tennis tournament.

Hanika scored a surprise 6-0, 4-6, 6-4 semifinal win over fourth-seeded Wendy Turnbull of Australia Saturday.

At the end of the first set Turnbull looked well out of it but fought back to make it close before Hanika gained only her second victory over the Australian in eight meetings.

Arguello beats Fernandez

SAN ANTONIO, Texas (R) — Alexis Arguello of Nicaragua, coming back after losing his World Boxing Association (WBA) junior welterweight title, scored a unanimous 10-round decision Saturday night over Vilmar Fernandez of the United States.

Arguello, who raised his record to 77 wins and five defeats, was fighting for the first time since losing his title to Aaron Pryor of the United States.

U.S. beats Soviet amateur boxers

LAS VEGAS (R) — The United States beat the Soviet Union in an amateur boxing match Saturday night, taking seven of the 12 bouts to record its first win in the series since 1979 and only its second in the past 11 meetings.

The Soviet Union led 2-0 but U.S. fighters came back to win seven of the next eight bouts in the 119 pound (53.9 kg) to 178 pound (80.7 kg) weight divisions to clinch the victory.

Since the series began in 1969, the Soviet Union has won 24 of the previous 28 matches. The seven victories by the United States were the most recorded by a

U.S. team in the contest.

Frank Tate and Lupe Gutierrez provided the biggest upsets for the United States.

Gutierrez began the U.S. comeback by winning a decision over Viktor Miroshnichenko, a silver medallist at the 1980 Moscow Olympics, and Tate outpointed Aleksandr Koskin, the current world champion and a silver medallist at the 1980 Olympics, in the 156 pound (70.7 kg) division.

The two teams will meet again on Tuesday in Indianapolis, Indiana, and on March 8 in Syracuse, New York.

S.Africa recruits English rebels

LONDON (R) — South African rugby officials have approached top British rugby union internationals in a bid to entice them to join a rebel tour to South Africa in May, the Observer newspaper reported Sunday.

The clandestine recruitment campaign was conducted in part at this season's international matches between Wales and England and France and Ireland, Observer rugby correspondent Clem Tho-

mas said.

South African rugby supremo Danie Craven had told him in December of plans for a new tour to try to end the sporting isolation caused by South Africa's apartheid policies, he said.

Thomas said the leader of the British recruitment campaign was Robert Denton, former chief administrator of the Northern Transvaal Rugby Union.

Dr. Aman Sukhun, Paediatrician, 7th Circle, Jabal Amman, announces that her office Tel. No. is 816852 and her home Tel. No. is 811316

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in planning their total programmes for dairy development.

Besides there are a host of private concerns in the private sector offering consultancy services within the country and abroad, covering a wide field of industrial activity. Indian industrial houses have in recent years set up a number of joint ventures abroad.

Even in such highly sophisticated fields as nuclear engineering and space technology, India's progress has been extraordinary. The complete engineering of a milling plant to process machine tool accessories plant in U.K. For executing projects in the field of railways, there are two organisations, The Rail India Technical and Economic Services Ltd. (RITES), and Indian Railways Construction Company. They are equipped to offer total engineering services from concept to completion. Since its inception RITES has secured contracts among others for feasibility-cum-cost studies for railway lines in Syria and Iran, consultancy on strengthening of a 474-Km line of the Philippines Railways, consultancy on improvement of workshops, sick lines and sheds of Sri Lanka Railways and consultancy regarding detailed evaluation of a report prepared by a French study group for the transport of iron ore, limestone and dolomite deposits in Libya.

The Telecommunications Consultants India Ltd. (TCIL) another state sector concern, has bagged contracts in Yemen for construction of cable network at a total cost of Rs. 25 million. It is already executing two major projects in Yemen, one costing about Rs. 30 million for the construction of cable network and another for the installation of 40,000 subscriber lines at a cost of Re. 24 million.

The Hindustan Machine Tools is setting up a Rs. 560 million machine tool complex in Nigeria in collaboration with the government of Nigeria.

Major Water and Power Consultancy Services (India) Ltd. (WAPCOS) has secured a contract in Laos for providing consultancy services for the World Bank aided small scale irrigation project in that country. The value of consultancy is Rs. 2.4 million. The Indian Dairy Corporation has assisted Sri Lanka, Mauritius and Sudan in planning their total programmes for dairy development.

India has built up the industrial infrastructure, acquired appropriate technology and given capital resources could well reach the level of industrialisation of some of the advanced countries in the course of a decade. The technology acquired by it is suitable for other developing countries and at the same time is modern enough to make it attractive to advanced countries. The country today is in the happy position of being able to share its know-how and expertise not only with developing countries, but also with developed ones.

India's Technical and Industrial Progress

By Mahesh Prasad

Acceleration of industrial development and advance in technology are the only means of raising the standard of living of the people in an age when population is rising at a faster rate than food production and natural resources are fast getting depleted.

India, which was dependent on industrialised nations even for its basic needs of consumer goods 35 years ago, has made rapid strides since independence and is today exporting sophisticated engineering goods, besides iron and steel, chemicals and allied products, iron ore, cotton fabrics and garments and is in a position to provide plants and technology and export consultancy services in several fields to other developing countries.

Even highly developed countries like the United States, USSR and the United Kingdom import from India sophisticated machine tools, coke oven equipment, air compressors, hydraulic lift, steel forgings, diesel engines and electronic equipments and components.

Progress in the field six key industries of coal, saleable steel, electricity, petroleum products, crude petroleum and cement has been tremendous, thanks to Jawahar Lal Nehru's policy of planned economic development and mixed economy. India is now the eighth largest producer of industrial goods in the world and has reached a stage when it can supply bulk of the plants for the production of various products like sugar, textiles, cement, diary products, many chemical and fertiliser items, dyes, electric meters and switch gears. The fields of manufacture, where India can receive technical assistance, have widened.

The production of crude petroleum has gone up to 20.5 million tonnes against 4.48 million tonnes in 1955-56.

existing models. Besides passenger cars India produces large numbers motorcycles, scooters and mopeds. Seven scooter firms together produced an estimated 215,000 two-wheelers during 1982, besides 25,000 three-wheelers. The production of mopeds in 1982 stood at 225,000 against a licensed capacity of 482,000. The two major units together produce over 60,000 medium and heavy commercial units.

There are at present 32 units producing diesel engines with a licensed capacity of 4,52,300 per annum, five units producing heavy duty industrial engines, fifteen units producing tractors with a licensed capacity of 1,68,250 and five units producing power tillers.

There are twelve units producing cement machinery, 16 units for the manufacture of agro based industries and urban development. It has undertaken assignments even for developed countries, having prepared project report for a machine tool accessories plant in U.K.

Consultancy services in the field of civil works is offered by two organisations in the state sector, namely National Building Construction Corporation and Engineering Projects India Ltd. Another state sector concern, Metallurgical and Engineering Consultants (India) Ltd. (MECON) prepares feasibility reports and offers consultancy services for setting up integrated steel plants. It has assisted the governments of Dubai, Abu Dhabi, Bangladesh and Liberia in setting up integrated steel plants and rendered consultancy services to Nigeria for its one million tonne capacity integrated steel plant. It also entered into agreements with Algeria, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Libya, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Sudan, and many other countries for assisting them in matters relating to design and consultancy for iron and steel and other associated engineering industries.

The National Industrial Development Corporation offers its specialist services in the field of engineering services, electronic, industry, metallurgical industry, including founders, forges and rolling mills, aluminium, sugar and textiles mills, paper pulp and forest based industries,

Though India has been somewhat lagging behind in the field of electronics, it is exporting a variety of electronic products. The chief items of export are consumer electronics, radios, computer controls, computer software and communications equipments. The Hindustan Telewriters would soon be launching production of electronic teleprinters.

India has built up the industrial infrastructure, acquired appropriate technology and given capital resources could well reach the level of industrialisation of some of the advanced countries in the course of a decade. The technology acquired by it is suitable for other developing countries and at the same time is modern enough to make it attractive to advanced countries. The country today is in the happy position of being able to share its know-how and expertise not only with developing countries, but also with developed ones.

See in 1st

ECONOMY

Soviet savings banks offer unusual scheme

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet savings banks are offering customers the chance to win a car in an unusual experiment aimed at raising money for cash-starved local government authorities, the trade union daily said yesterday.

Under the scheme, being tested in Soviet Tadzhikistan, the customer puts a minimum of 3,650 roubles (\$5,090) into a special interest-free lottery account for at least six months.

The account holders' names are then put into a regular draw for a saloon car with a 200-to-one chance to buy a car and the report said the scheme had been an instant success.

A total of about 5,000 people have taken part in the scheme so far, and deposits now amount to nearly 117 million roubles (\$23 million), added.

Tadzhik said the lottery was intended to raise extra money for local investment projects for which the authorities did not have enough cash. It indicated that the scheme could soon be extended to cover the whole country.

Soviet-Afghan trade increases marginally

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet-Afghan trade showed only a marginal increase in 1982, indicating little real growth in Afghanistan's economy, a report by the Soviet news agency TASS disclosed Sunday. Bilateral 1982 trade turnover rose by less than 40 million roubles (\$5 million) to 695 million roubles (\$968 million), a six per cent increase, compared to 30 per cent from 1980 to 1981, TASS said.

As the Soviet Union accounts for about 75 per cent of Afghanistan's foreign trade, the latest figure indicates the state of the latter's economic health.

It seems to have suffered further from intensified fighting in the last few months.

TASS, saying a major part of the overall figure was Soviet aid for construction projects, added 12 such were finished in 1982, most of them linked to expanding oil and gas production.

TASS did not break down the overall trade figure.

Gulf states may cut tariffs by \$7

BAHRAIN (R) — The Gulf states, which Saturday gave OPEC one week to agree on new oil prices or face a possible price war, will slash tariffs by perhaps \$7 a barrel unless the exporter group backs a \$4 cut, the Middle East Economic Survey (MEES) said Sunday.

The authoritative newsletter said Saudi Arabia and its Gulf allies were making a last-ditch effort to stabilise prices \$4 below the current OPEC (Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries) \$34 reference level.

But MEES, which is based in Nicosia, said if OPEC failed to agree on the new price the Gulf exporters felt they had no alternative but to cut to perhaps \$27 a barrel, which would leave no apparent defence against a final collapse of world prices.

Saturday night, United Arab Emirates (UAE) Oil Minister Mana Said Al Oteiba gave oil exporting countries one week to agree on a new pricing structure in the glutted market or face a possible pricing war that he said the rich Gulf countries would win.

The Gulf states' tough warning came as Venezuelan Oil Minister Humberto Calderon Bertu would up an OPEC crisis shuttle in Abu

Dhabi and prepared to fly to Paris for more talks Monday with the ministers of Algeria and Kuwait.

Calderon plans more talks

Mr. Calderon told Reuters he planned more informal talks in Europe this week with OPEC ministers, including Dr. Subroto of Indonesia, Dr. Oteiba and Nigerian energy adviser Mr. Yahaya Dikko, the group's current president.

He added that contacts would continue with non-OPEC Mexico, whose rising production has been a factor in the glut crisis, and other producers outside the exporter group.

Oil ministers from the Gulf, who held crisis talks last week in Riyadh, agreed to call a full OPEC emergency meeting in Geneva or Vienna this week, and Venezuelan sources said there was a 90 per cent chance it would go ahead next weekend.

MEES said even if a \$30 reference price was accepted by OPEC and not undermined by other exporters, OPEC would need a production ceiling of not more than 17.5 million barrels daily to defend the new level.

Dr. Oteiba also said oil companies were reducing their stocks at an exceptionally high rate to seven million barrels daily, further

put had now slipped to 13.4 million barrels daily from a 1979 peak of 31 million. Saudi Arabia said last week its output had dropped below four million barrels from a 10 million peak.

Depressing demand for OPEC crude.

Indonesia prefers small price cut

Saudi Arabia and its Gulf allies first warned last October that there was a limit to how long they would defend OPEC prices at the expense of drastically reduced production.

But oil analysts said the crunch came this month when non-OPEC Britain proposed a \$3 a barrel cut in its prices and Nigeria, a key OPEC member, sliced \$5.50 off its tariffs to compete.

With the threat growing daily of a price slide, OPEC countries have been in contact with non-OPEC states like Britain and Mexico to try to patch together a global understanding on prices.

Mexico last week delayed a scheduled price cut announcement to give OPEC more time.

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put had now slipped to 13.4 million barrels daily from a 1979 peak of 31 million. Saudi Arabia said last week its output had dropped below four million barrels from a 10 million peak.

Meanwhile, Indonesia would like OPEC countries to reach a consensus on oil prices before holding a special meeting, Indonesia's ambassador to Saudi Arabia said in Bahrain Sunday.

Mr. Achmad Tirtosudiro told a press conference his government hoped for the sake of the Indonesian economy and price cut by OPEC would be as small as possible.

"We would like to have a certain consensus before the OPEC ministers meet," the ambassador said. "But if there is a fall (in prices), we would like to keep it as small as possible."

The ambassador forecast OPEC ministers would meet in Geneva or Vienna on Wednesday or Thursday.

Indonesia, an OPEC member, now produces about 1.3 million barrels of oil a day, compared with 1.6 million before OPEC agreed on production ceilings last year.

It is exporting about 850,000 barrels of oil a day, mostly to Japan, other Asian countries and the United States.

California issues 'registered warrants'

LOS ANGELES (R) — California, the most populous and once the richest state in the union, has issued its first IOUs to taxpayers for 46 years, ending a dream that the state was recession-proof.

The problem arose when the new Republican governor George Deukmejian, and the state legislature could not agree on ways of easing a gigantic state budget deficit of \$1.5 billion.

Financial Controller Ken Cory, whose name goes on every state cheque, warned them the banks would give California no more loans until they knew how the state would solve its financial crisis.

He ordered 103,000 IOUs to be printed which promised to pay the money when the funds were available, and in the meantime, to pay five per cent interest on it.

But a last-minute loan of \$426 million saved the day. It means that the IOUs can be now be cashed immediately.

The governor and the legislature too, finally agreed on a compromise budget plan that will erase the \$1.5 billion deficit, at least on paper.

Despite the agreement and the bank loan, Mr. Cory issued the IOUs because, a spokesman said, it would have been more expensive to tear them up. The IOUs went out with notes explaining they could be cashed immediately.

They were the first to be issued by California since the state's general fund ran out of money in 1933. IOUs, which were cashed by banks, were issued for the next four years to ease the cash problem.

The compromise budget plan involves trimming the deficit by \$637 million by introducing spending cuts and freezes, speeding up tax collection and transferring funds from several state programmes.

The remainder of the deficit would be carried over into the next financial year, beginning on July 1 and, it is hoped, paid with revenues in that year.

State officials admit the price of the latest deficit will have to be paid in lost jobs and cuts in state services.

The revolt played a major role in reducing the state's tax revenue by 57 per cent. The governor has said that since 1978 California has spent \$6 billion more than it has collected in revenue.

Foreign competition, high interest rates and an unemployment rate now at 11.1 per cent, the fifth highest in the United States, has helped complete the job of putting California in debt.

The state, whose population has risen by 150 per cent since 1950, had not only a giant agricultural base, but had built up industries that were considered able to withstand recession—defence and the high technology industries of aerospace and computers.

But the aircraft industry ran into hard times and the promised higher U.S. defence spending has yet to make a significant impact on the California economy.

The giant computer industry in the so-called Silicon Valley, south of San Francisco, is facing increasing competition from Japan and other countries.

Los Angeles is expected to lose \$6 million in state aid this year. The chief administrative officer of Los Angeles County, Mr. Harry Hufford, said 3,000 workers may be laid off from July 1 if the state does not provide more aid.

The governor has said he will not propose a cost of living increase this year for families living on welfare and he wants students at community-run colleges to begin paying fees of \$50 a term.

Also, if revenues fall more than \$150 million below that projected in the budget, a state sales tax will be increased from six to seven per cent.

Opponents of the administration have already protested against cuts in state welfare services.

Japanese firms expected to boost overseas investments

TOKYO (R) — Japanese companies are expected to boost overseas investment this year after cuts forced by world recession in 1982, and a different pattern of investment is also emerging.

A flood of Japanese exports has prompted stiff criticism from Western Europe and the United States and officials at the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) say Japanese firms are moving to establish more overseas manufacturing centres to avoid growing protectionism.

Calls for countries to halt the flow of imports has also mounted with the general rise in unemployment.

Japanese investment during the past decade was directed overwhelmingly into commerce, banking and the exploitation of natural resources, officials say.

But with less than two months of this year completed, signs of change are emerging.

Japan's largest car manufacturer, Toyota Motor Cor-

poration, has announced a joint venture with General Motors Corporation of the United States to make cars in California, and another with Taiwan interests to manufacture in Taiwan.

Honda Motor already has a link-up with state-owned British Leyland (B.L.) and a new car may be announced within the next few weeks.

Also in Britain, Mitsubishi Electric is expanding its television plant in Scotland to manufacture Video Tape Recorders (VTRs).

Sanyo Industries in Lowestoft is also expanding its TV factory to produce VTRs, while Hitachi Maxwell is opening a new plant to make VTR casettes.

In France, Sony Corporation plans to build a VTR cassette factory near Dax in the southwest, while Akai at Honfleur in the north may convert its hi-fi plant to make VTR casettes.

Direct investment overseas by Japanese companies was quite low until the start of the 1970s, totalling only \$2.67 billion in the whole of the period from 1951 to 1969.

The latest available figures from Japan's industry ministry for the first nine months of 1982 show investment at \$4.7 billion, a drop of 11 per cent from the same nine-month period in 1981.

Mr. Jotaro Yabe, a director in the ministry's industrial policy bureau, says this indicates a decline of 10 per cent for the whole year, mainly attributable to world recession.

He expected the United States to remain a major attraction.

"But the underlying trend now

is upwards," he said. "We will see positive growth this year."

As of March 31, 1982, the total amount of funds invested overseas by Japanese firms during the previous 30 years stood at \$45.4 billion.

A large part of the investment funded the spread of Japanese banks overseas, the creation of marketing arms of Japanese manufacturing companies and energy exploitation in Asia, notably Indonesia.

"The U.S. was a major attraction for investors because of its large market and stability, natural resources' development in Asia and Australia was important, and manufacturing investment was concentrated in Asia and Latin America," Mr. Yabe said.

"Those were typical aspects of Japanese investment, but it is changing," he added.

Trade friction has grown and Japanese exporters faced with restrictions have become more amenable to manufacturing overseas to secure lucrative markets.

"We are going to see more manufacturing in developed countries and the ministry hopes the future exchange of direct investment will help revitalise the world economy," Mr. Yabe said.

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"But the underlying trend now

THE Daily Crossword

by Lee C. Jones

ACROSS	27	— a jolly good.	55	Chief Vedic god	21	Delhi robe		
1	One of the 3 Bs	30	Bakery	57	Sound acronym	24	Fender mishap	
5	Greek letters	Item	32	Orderly plan	59	Barrel organ	25	Took notice
10	Baby's bed	14	Flaxen hue	34	He needs sunglasses	61	Grotto Indigo	
15	Nautical term	37	Borne by the wind	38	Funny Fudd Amerindians	27	Reddy of song	
16	Singer Carroll	38	Imperil	40	Carry on	28	Zola Faction	
17	Hand: pref.	18	Wilder Radner film	41	Prehistoric chisel	31	Bookkeeping entry	
20	Ships' backbones	42	Seed covers	44	Trivial	33	Deception	
22	Frozen	46	Deep valley	48	— "Bulba"	34	Fish	
23	Mythical maidens in trees	49	Met of baseball	50	Devotees	35	One of five	
26	Sandra or Ruby	52	Overindulge	52	Mailed	36	Brief summary	

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

LAISY	FRANIC
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WORLD

Assam flares up despite army patrols

NEW DELHI (R) — Sporadic violence has flared again in central areas of Assam as Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's Congress (I) Party prepared to take office in the ravaged northeastern state where at least 1,500 people have died in election turmoil.

Militant Assamese groups who opposed the election and called the Congress victory a fraud have said they will not recognise the newly-elected state assembly.

Indian opposition leader Atal Behari Vajpayee was quoted as saying the installation of a Congress (I) ministry in Assam might compel the Assamese to take drastic action.

The leader of the state's Congress (I) Party, Hiteswar Saikia, 45, Saturday submitted a list of ministers to the governor, the central government's representative in the state. But no announcement has been made on when the new ministry will be sworn in.

Swearing-in of a Congress administration would end a year of direct central government rule.

Gandhi called the elections bitterly opposed by Assamese militants and marked by a

low voter turnout, because extending direct rule over Assam would have needed a constitutional amendment.

The Press Trust of India (PTI) news agency Saturday reported a number of central areas still tense with sporadic cases of arson and assault. A girl was killed by a bomb thrown into an office on Friday night.

The army staged marches to demonstrate its presence in several areas where it had been called in to quell clashes. Police and paramilitary forces were moving into interior areas to prevent further violence, PTI said.

Ragtag boudoir

NELLIE, INDIA (R) — Around 2,500 people are now feared to have died in the Assam bloodbath, but the exact toll may never be known because of poor communications from remote areas and survivors burying their own dead.

In the central Nellie area, scene of the worst massacre in mid-February when wild tribesmen attacked Muslim immigrants with old guns, hatchets and spears, up

to 1,500 villagers may have been butchered, local police and refugee sources say.

Around 1,000 people are believed to have died across the rest of Assam in the past month of spiralling violence, triggered by local elections for the Assam state assembly, according to unofficial reports and police sources in different districts of the strife-torn northeast Indian state.

So far the government has admitted that more than 1,000 people died in the election bloodshed, but Home (Interior) Minister P.C. Sethi told parliament last week that this was not a final figure as more corpses were still being discovered.

At a press conference on Friday, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi said the government did not know the number of people killed because of difficult communications from remote areas and survivors burying their own dead.

Large numbers of villagers are still missing. Some in the Nellie massacre were swept away in the current of a nearby river.

There is no exact count of the number of bodies buried here

because many survivors buried relatives themselves in open scrubland. Others were cremated.

But police say 17 villages in the Nellie region, around 70 kilometres east of the capital, Gauhati, were wiped out and thatched-roof huts set ablaze when thousands of tribesmen went on the rampage 10 days ago.

The violence has thrown up a big refugee problem, with Muslim immigrants still pouring into camps round the regional centre of Nowgong.

Three days of rain has made their plight miserable as they huddle beneath makeshift shelters in a string of special camps and school buildings. Many are in rags.

Officials in Nowgong say there are 65,000 refugees in camps round the town and the number could reach 100,000 shortly. They are given a daily ration of rice, pulses and cooking oil.

Mrs. Gandhi has said the government will provide materials so that people can start their lives again.

A Red Cross official in Nowgong said supplies of medicines

were not adequate and they were having to ration some of them.

The government has said it is trying to mount a relief operation, but poor roads are making it difficult to get supplies to some areas.

An atmosphere of antagonism against the immigrants, who are mostly Bengali-speaking Muslims from the neighbouring state of Bangladesh, was fuelled by a campaign against the outsiders by hardline ethnic Assamese.

The militant Assamese claim there are as many as 3.5 million immigrants in Assam and accuse them of taking over valuable farm land and jobs. They want the outsiders deported either to Bangladesh or other parts of India.

The Press Trust of India (PTI) news agency said about 32,000 refugees had crossed from Assam into the Himalayan state of Arunachal Pradesh, bordering China.

The report said they were camping in the open, living in squalid and unhygienic conditions and lacked food, clothing and shelter.

Some of the refugees who fled from Upper Assam said they had seen bodies lying along the roads.

Berlinguer implicitly criticises Moscow

ROME (R) — Italian Communist Party (PCI) leader Enrico Berlinguer, clearly attacking the Soviet Union, Sunday criticised what he called the closed and rigid interpretation of Karl Marx in certain countries.

In a statement in the PCI newspaper *L'Unità* marking the 100th anniversary of the death of the German founder of modern Communism, Mr. Berlinguer said these countries had reduced the living lesson of Marx to a static creed. Mr. Berlinguer's attack on the Soviet model of Communism came on the eve of a PCI congress which appears certain to make the most extreme statement to date of the independence from Moscow of Western Europe's largest Communist Party.

Preparations for the congress, starting on Wednesday, have been marked by overwhelming support for Mr. Berlinguer's statement just over a year ago that the military clampdown in Poland showed the clan of the 1917 Bolshevik revolution and East Europe's capacity for social renewal had been exhausted.

The PCI leader made a clear distinction between the rigidity of the Communist systems he criticised and what he called the continuing vitality of the ideas of Marx.

Mr. Berlinguer stressed that the PCI, which is backed by close to a third of the electorate, had interpreted Marx in such a way as to be guided by the conviction that "democracy is a universal value, which, for us, cannot be renounced."

Mr. Berlinguer's remarks amounted to a vigorous defence of the recent history of the PCI, which has been marked by its independent view of Communism, its stress on democracy, and its preparedness to ally with other political forces.

This gradual process, amounting to a search for a new path to Communism, did much to create the term "Eurocommunism".

NEWS IN BRIEF

3rd fuel leak located in shuttle

KENNEDY SPACE CENTRE, FLORIDA (R) — Engineers have found a third mysterious fuel leak in the new U.S. space shuttle Challenger and plan to remove one of its three main engines, space officials said. The space centre has already twice postponed the maiden flight of the Challenger because of earlier leaks. The launch date is now March 19 or 20, but the new hitch may mean further delay. The leaks have baffled experts because they never occurred in Columbia, first of the four shuttles planned.

Filipino detainees sue army chief

MANILA (R) — Twenty political detainees have filed a 6.5 million peso (\$680,000) damages suit against the Philippines army chief of staff, Maj.-Gen. Fabian Ver, and other senior officers. The group, which included three women, claimed that their arrest a year ago violated their constitutional rights. They were among 23 people detained during a round-up of alleged Communist guerrillas in a military intelligence operation in Manila. In their suit filed Saturday, they alleged that they were beaten and abused during interrogation and one of the women was threatened with rape.

Retired U.S. military chiefs make appeal

WASHINGTON (R) — More than 130 retired U.S. generals and admirals have appealed to President Reagan to reach an accord with Israel to obtain information about Soviet weaponry and tactics Israel gained from the war in Lebanon. But Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger has said the demands Israel was making in exchange for information were too tough. Mr. Weinberger told Congress last Tuesday that no pact had been reached because Israel wanted to restrict the United States from sharing information it provided with U.S. allies.

Puerto Rican group causes hysteria

MEXICO CITY (R) — About 40 people suffered minor injuries, hysteria and fainting attacks during a concert here by the Puerto Rican singing group Menudo. Police said they fainted mostly aged between 12 and 14, were injured when they rushed towards the stage. Five thousand policemen were on duty but could not control the audience of 30,000.

4 killed in Guatemalan ambush

GUATEMALA CITY (R) — Three left-wing guerrillas and an army officer were killed and three soldiers wounded when guerrillas ambushed a patrol lorry crippled by a land mine, the Guatemalan army said. The clash occurred in the southern province of Quetzaltenango, a communiqué signed last August. Mr. Reagan told the conservative weekly magazine Human Events recently that Washington would continue to support Taiwan's defensive capabilities and would not improve relations with Peking at the expense of Taiwan.

"This indicates a grave step backward in the U.S. position," the agency said.

The State Department said Mr. Reagan had consistently said "he will abide fully by the provisions of all joint U.S.-China communiqüs."

The communiques referred to are the Shanghai Communique of 1972 which restored contact between the United States and China, the communique of 1978 which normalised relations and the August Communique in which the United States said it would reduce the amount of defensive arms it supplied Taiwan.

The State Department said Mr. Reagan's intent to abide by the communiques was clearly indicated in the interview when he told human events: "I think it would be foolish of us not to go forward with trying to keep good relations with the People's Republic of China."

It added that three previous presidents had thought it was important to maintain good relations and "there remain solid reasons for doing so."

N. Delhi summit will be volatile

By Jeremy Clift

NEW DELHI (R) — A minefield of conflicts threatens the Non-Aligned Movement, the world's biggest political grouping, with two weeks of acrimonious debate.

But India hopes to steer discussions away from potentially divisive issues such as Kampuchea and Afghanistan and concentrate on areas of possible agreement.

India's among officials and foreign ministers start on Tuesday an estimated in a five-day summit intended by at least 70 heads of state or government from

One issue of common interest likely to figure prominently is a proposal for a freeze on the production, development and deployment of atomic weapons and a halt to nuclear tests. Third World diplomats said:

Other areas of probable consensus are the need for greater

Third World economic cooperation and settlement of the Namibian (South West African) and Palestinian questions.

Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi said on Friday that proposals for a new international economic order and increased Third World cooperation in the fields of trade, food security and energy would be a major topic.

But she declined to say whether the movement would attempt to form a united front to renegotiate loans and reschedule debts with Western banks and countries.

The idea of a "debtors cartel" has been mooted by some of the bigger debtor countries, particularly in Latin America.

The most thorny political issue promises to be Kampuchea with one group lobbying for the Vietnam-backed Heng Samrin government in Phnom Penh and another supporting the anti-Vietnamese coalition headed by

Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

At the last non-aligned summit in Havana, the Kampuchean seat was left vacant and India has not invited anyone to represent Kampuchea this time.

India is the only non-Communist Asian country to recognise the Heng Samrin government.

Members of the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) will again be pressing the movement to back the Sihanouk coalition, which is recognised by the United Nations as the legitimate government of Kampuchea.

Both the Iran-Iraq war and Afghanistan will be discussed but there are no specific new proposals for reaching a settlement on either issue, diplomats said.

The movement, which now has 97 members, will be expanded to 100 with the inclusion of Colombia, Bahamas and Barbados.

Community to discuss ban on seal pup skin imports

BRUSSELS (R) — Faced with unrelenting public pressure, European Community environment ministers meet Monday to decide whether to impose a permanent ban on the import of seal pupskins from Canada and Norway.

The Common Market's 10 members are divided on whether to legislate a full ban or simply leave in place the temporary voluntary embargo they imposed in December, diplomats say.

The West Germans, presiding over ministerial meetings for the current six-month period, have reversed their stand. Last year they were against a ban. Now, faced with a challenge from the Green Party in next Sunday's general election, they are pushing for a full legislated embargo.

Since December's decision,

Playwright died of asphyxia

NEW YORK (R) — Playwright Tennessee Williams died late Thursday or early Friday when he choked on a plastic cap of the type used on nasal spray or eye drop dispensers, New York City's chief medical examiner said.

More bad news for Labour came from a poll carried out for the Sunday Telegraph over the past two months. It said Mrs. Thatcher had broadly retained the strength that put her in power in 1979, while Labour had slipped by more than six per cent.

Mr. Foot has brought forward the Darlington poll, hoping a victory would strengthen both him and his party in the run-up to the next general election.

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Studies on the mineral wealth of the sea and ocean current patterns were also part of its mission.

He said the research had not

Nairobi warns rumourers

NAIROBI (R) — Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi has warned that people spreading rumours of instability in the country face immediate arrest.

He gave no details but was widely understood to be speaking of an persistent rumour that there would be unrest in Nairobi overnight.

The city was calm overnight and there were no signs Sunday of trouble or of any particular government precautions.

Asked by reporters at Peking airport about the length of the Moscow talks, Chinese officials said it was hard to say but they would probably last a similar length of time.

Asked if he was optimistic, Mr. Qian said he would abide fully by the provisions of all joint U.S.-China communiqüs."

China has set three conditions for an improvement in relations with the Soviet Union — removal of Soviet troops along the Chinese border, an end to the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan and an end to Soviet support for Vietnamese rule in Kampuchea.

At the Press Club lunch, Sen. Edward Kennedy has attacked the Justice Department also requires the National Film Board of Canada to hand over lists of anyone receiving prints of the three films.

The anti-nuclear film, "If You Love This Planet", juxtaposes scenes of nuclear devastation with footage of an old Pentagon film showing President Ronald Reagan, as a U.S. air force captain, instructing pilots how to shoot down Japanese planes.

The other two films, "Acid From Heaven" and "Acid Rain — Requiem or Recovery", have been widely used by American environmental groups, universities, and congressional seminars.

Mr. Kennedy said it was "a naked assault" on free speech and compared it with the anti-Communist activities of Sen. Joseph McCarthy 30 years ago.

"The book burners of the 1950s have become the film blasters of the 1980s," he said.

Other congressmen, including Republican representative James Leach of Iowa, have also criticised

Chinese envoy off to Moscow for more talks

PEKING (R) — Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Qian Qichen left Sunday for Moscow to hold a second round of talks aimed at improving Sino-Soviet relations.

Mr. Qian and Soviet Vice Foreign Minister Leonid Il'yichov held three weeks of initial discussions in Peking last October on ways of ending the two-decades-long rift between the two Communist giants.

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